

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

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HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston • New York

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0-395-67161-2 (UPC)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage college dictionary. —3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). —ISBN 0-395-44638-4 (thumb edge). —ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

PE1628.A6227 1993

423—dc20

92-42124
CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America

ation *n.* *Math.* An expression of first order, continuous and differences of elements with nonzero

ence *n.* *Math.* The property of a set that is not

ive *n.* *Math.* An algebraic equation, such as $y =$ with the highest degree term in the variable or the first degree.

idence *n.* *Math.* The property of a set, with or without another set, that has no linear combination unless all of the coefficients equal zero.

to (rīz') *tr.v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. To put or

lin'e-ar-i-za'tion (-rī-zā'shan) *n.*

1. The measurement of length. 2. A unit or for measuring length.

tion *n.* See momentum 1.

ive *n.* A form of perspective in drawing and of parallel lines are represented as converging

illusion of depth and distance.

to (shān) *n.* 1. The act of marking or out-

2. An outline. 3. An arrangement of lines.

Lat. *lineatio*, *lineatio* < *lineatus*, *p.p.*

the straight < *linea*, thread, line. See LINE 1.]

to (lōk'ər) *n.* Football. Any of the defensive

second line of defense behind the ends and

back'ing *n.*

selective inbreeding to perpetuate certain de-

characteristics in a strain of livestock.

press printing plate made from a line drawing

ing process.

rawing made with lines only, esp. one used

cut.

ball. A batted ball hit sharply so that its path

is a straight line.

1. A metal plate, used in intaglio printing,

lines have been engraved by hand. b. The

such an engraving. c. A print made from

2. See line cut.

A group of islands in the central Pacific

now part of Kiribati.

item, esp. of a legislative appropriations

tion (lin'ī'təm) *adj.*

1. A person employed to install or re-

graph, or electric power lines. 2. Football.

on the forward line.

1. A thread made from fibers of the flax

from this thread. 2. Articles made from

both; bed sheets and tablecloths. Often used

paper made from flax fibers or having a

1. Made of flax or linen. 2. Resem-

OE *linen*, made of flax < Germanic

flax, prob. < Lat. *linum*. See lino-.*]

lines of credit. See credit line 2.

omissioned officer in the armed forces who

time for duty.

lines of force. An imaginary line whose

is that of the field of force at that point.

pl. lines of scrimmage. Football. An

the field on which the ball rests and at

line up for a new play.

lines of sight. 1. An imaginary line from the

ling' (līng) *n.*, pl. ling or lings. Any of various marine food

fishes related to or resembling the cod, esp. *Molva molva*.

[ME, poss. of LGer. orig. See del-1*.]

ling² (līng) *n.* See heather 1. [ME < ON *lyng*.]

ling. *abbr.* Linguistics.

-ling¹ *suff.* 1. One connected with: *worldling*. 2. One having

a specified quality: *underling*. 3. One that is young, small, or

inferior: *duckling*. [ME < OE.]

-ling² *suff.* In a specified direction, manner, way, or condition:

darkling. [ME < OE.]

lin·ga·la (līng-gā'lā) *n.* A creole based on Bantu, widely spoken

as a lingua franca in Zaire.

lin·gam (līng-gām) also lin·ga (līn'-gā) *n.* *Hinduism*. A stylized

phallus worshiped as a symbol of the god Shiva. [Skt. *lingam*, mark, penis.]

ling·ber·ry (līng'bēr-ē) *n.* See cowberry. [Var. of LINGONBERRY.]

ling·cod (līng'kōd) *n.*, pl. lingcod or -cods. A large northern

Pacific food fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*).

lin·ger (līng'gər) *v.* -gered, -ger-ing, -gers. — *intr.* 1. To be

slow in leaving, esp. out of reluctance; tarry. See Syns at

stay¹. 2. To remain feebly alive for some time before dying.

3. To persist: *an aftertaste that lingers*. 4. To proceed slowly;

saunter. 5. To be tardy in acting; procrastinate. — *tr.* To pass

(a period of time) in a slow, leisurely, or aimless manner. [ME

lengeren, freq. of *lengen*, to prolong < OE *lengan*. See del-1*.]

— lin'ger·er *n.* — lin'ger·ing·ly *adv.*

lin·ge·rie (lān'zhā-rā', lān'zhā-rē, lān'zhā-rē') *n.* 1. Women's

underclothes. 2. *Archaic*. Linen articles, esp. garments.

[Fr. < OFr. < *linge*, linen < Lat. *lineus*, made of linen <

linum, flax. See lino-.*]

lin·go (līng'gō) *n.*, pl. -goes. 1. Language that is unintelligible

or unfamiliar. 2. The specialized vocabulary of a particular

field or discipline. [Prob. < Port. *lingoa* < Lat. *lingua*, lan-

guage. See dngūh-.*]

lin·gon·ber·ry (līng'gōn-bēr-ē) *n.* See cowberry. [Swed. *lingon*,

a kind of berry + BERRY.]

lin·gua (līng'gwā) *n.*, pl. -gues (-gwē'). A tongue or tongue-like

organ. [Lat., tongue, language. See dngūh-.*]

linguae fran·ca (frāng'kə) *n.*, pl. linguae fran·cas (-kəz) also

linguae fran·cae (-kē). 1. A medium of communication be-

tween peoples of different languages. 2. A mixture of Italian

with Provençal, French, Spanish, Arabic, Greek, and Turkish,

formerly spoken on the eastern Mediterranean coast. [Ital. :

lingua, language + *franca*, Frankish (that is, European).]

lin·gual (līng'gwəl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or situated near the

tongue or a tongue-like organ. 2. *Ling.* Pronounced with the

tongue and other organs of speech. 3. Of languages; linguis-

tic. — *n.* *Ling.* A sound, such as (t), (l), and (n), that is pro-

nounced with the tongue and other organs of speech.

lin·gui·ca (līng-gwē'sā, -sā, līn-) *n.* A highly seasoned Portu-

guese pork sausage flavored with garlic, onions, and pepper.

[Port.]

lin·gui·ne also lin·gui·ni (līng-gwē'nē) *n.* Pasta in long flat

thin strands. [Ital., pl. of *linguina*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue <

Lat. See LINGUA.]

lin·guist (līng'gwist) *n.* 1. A person who speaks several lan-

guages fluently. 2. A specialist in linguistics. [Lat. *lingua*, lan-

guage; see dngūh-.* + -ist.]

lin·guls·tic (līng-gwis'tik) *adj.* Of or relating to language or

linguistics. — lin'guls'ti·cal·ly *adv.*

linguistic atlas *n.* A set of maps recording the geographic dis-

tribution of variations in speech.

linguistic form *n.* A meaningful unit of speech, such as an

affix, a word, a phrase, or a sentence.

linguistic geography *n.* The branch of linguistics that studies

regional variations of speech. — linguistic geographer *n.*

lin·guls·tics (līng-gwis'tiks) *n.* (used with a sing. v.) The study

of the nature and structure of human speech.

lin·gu·late (līng'gyā-lāt') *adj.* Shaped like a tongue. [Lat. *lin-*

gulatus < *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue. See LINGUA.]

lin·i·ment (līn'ē-mənt) *n.* A medicinal fluid rubbed into the

skin to soothe pain or relieve stiffness. [ME < LLat. *linimen-*

tum < Lat. *linere*, *linire*, to rub over, anoint. See lel-.*]

lin·ing (lī'ning) *n.* 1. A covering or coating for an inside sur-

face. 2. Material used for such covering or coating.

link¹ (līngk) *n.* 1. One of the rings or loops forming a chain.

2. A unit in a connected series of units. b. A unit in a

transportation or communications system. c. A connecting el-

ement; a tie or bond. 3. a. An association; a relationship. b. A

causal, parallel, or reciprocal relationship; a correlation. 4. A

cuff link. 5. A unit of length used in surveying, equal to 0.01

chain, 7.92 inches, or about 20.12 centimeters. 6. A rod or

lever transmitting motion in a machine. 7. *Comp. Sci.* A

pointer attached to an item in a data set or program to fa-

cilitate connection to other items. — *tr.* & *intr.v.* linked, link·

ing, links. To connect or become connected with or as if with

a link. See Syns at join. [ME *linke*, of Scand. orig.] — link'er

n.

link² (līngk) *n.* A torch formerly used for lighting one's way in

the streets. [Poss. < Med.Lat. *linchinus*, *linchus*, candle <

Lat. *lychnus* < Gk. *lychnos*, lamp. See leuk-.*]

link·age (līng'kij) *n.* 1. a. The act or process of linking. b. The



linden
American linden
Tilia americana

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a pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
ir pler	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about
ō paw	item

Stress marks:

ˈ (primary);
ˌ (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shə-nē-rē)